

# NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1862

delightfully surprised to learn that the regiment had not even been in battle.

## JACKSON WOUNDED.

Jackson, in the recent actions, was, according to a captured Rebel soldier now here, wounded slightly in the foot.

## The War in the South-West—Reported Capture of the Forces below Columbus.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1862.

Dispatches received at headquarters from Jackson, the 2d, say that Bolivar is reported invested by a heavy force under Gen. Price. There is also a large force of the enemy within seven miles, threatening to attack. Gen. Hardee goes further and states that the danger was then "imminent," and as they then refused, they will not now be recalled.

A telegraphic correspondence between the National War Committee and Major-General Hardee, published this morning, charges the regiments of the New York State Militia with refusing to remain in the field when called to do so. Gen. Hardee goes further and states that the danger was then "imminent," and as they then refused, they will not now be recalled.

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The Convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for Governor, and six-nineteen names were proposed.

An animated and noisy discussion then arose as to the propriety of nominating candidates until the adjournment was voted, but it was finally decided to proceed with the nomination, as the Committee had not yet manufactured a platform, and the convention should not like to stand upon it, but could step aside and make room for one that would.

The first ballot, Joel Parker, was as follows:

Joel Parker..... 30 Ben. Williams..... 20  
Charles Clapp..... 21 W. C. Alexander..... 2  
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Thomas R. Rose..... 19 John C. H. Smith..... 20  
John C. H. Smith..... 18 Francis D. Hinman..... 20  
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On the third ballot, Joel Parker received a much larger vote than any other candidate, and a motion was offered to nominate him by acclamation. This proposition caused great contention among Mr. Parker's opponents, who vehemently cried out, "No! No!" "Biglow," "Bigelow," and a hundred and more voices striving to make themselves heard by the Chair at the same time. Finally, order was restored, and the balloting proceeded. On the fifth ballot, Joel Parker received 202 votes, which was a considerable majority over all, and, on motion, he was unanimously nominated.

Mr. Parker, having been waited upon by a committee, came forward and accepted the nomination in a few brief remarks, expressing himself in favor of restoring the Union as it was, and promising to express his sentiments more fully at some future date.

Some dissatisfaction was expressed by delegates and others, on the ground that Mr. Parker is not thoroughly a party man as they desire.

Engines Arms Corps. HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPT., BOSTON, Aug. 23, 1862.

**New-Jersey Democratic State Convention.**  
Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 4, 1862.

The delegates to the New-Jersey Democratic State Convention, for nominating a candidate for Governor, met to-day at noon at Temperance Hall. A full representation was present, together with a large number of politicians from all parts of the State. Mr. Wm. Alexander of Mercer County called the meeting to order, and on motion, Ex-Gov. Fort of Ocean County was chosen temporary Chairman, and James K. Swayze and Alexander M. Johnson, Secretaries.

Committees were appointed to report permanent officers, resolutions, rules &c., after which an adjournment took place until 2 p.m.

Upon reassembling, the Committee on Permanent Organization reported for President, Jacob R. Wadsworth of Hudson County; one Vice-President from each county, and Jonathan Burn and others Secretaries.

Mr. Wadsworth, upon taking his seat, made a few remarks, and claimed that upon the Democracy tested solely the restoration of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution.

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The following is a special to *The Missouri Democrat*: *The Grenada Appeal* of Sept. 2 says that the forts below New-Orleans have surrendered to a fleet of Confédérée gunboats, and that Baton Rouge has been evacuated by the Unionists and the forces taken to New-Orleans to defend that place. The forces left Baton Rouge, they took the machinery in the Penitentiary, and after setting loose all the convicts, received them into the army.

A dispatch to *The Grenada Appeal* of the 28th, dated Bayou Sara, 25th, says the Union steamer Essex arrived here Saturday and shelled the town without doing any damage. They then landed two boat loads of soldiers, and set fire to the town. All the houses on the levee were burned except two.

After firing the front of the town they went about pillaging all the houses that were not burned, while doing this some of the Federal firemen fired upon them, but with what effect is not known. They then returned to their boats and steamed down the river, and are supposed to have gone for re-enforcements probably to St. Francisville.

Pont Hudson is being fortified by the Rebels. So says *The Vicksburg Citizen*.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Sept. 4, 1862.

A report was telegraphed to *The Chicago Times* last night that Gov. Morton was opposed to evacuating any part of the interior of Kentucky.

Troops are being sent to Cincinnati and Louisville as rapidly as possible. Two regiments leave tomorrow morning. More will follow daily.

A gunboat has been ordered to ply on the Ohio between Louisville and the mouth of the Wabash.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 4, 1862.

Active military preparations continue. All business is still suspended, excepting butchery, provision dealers and bakers. Kirby Smith's forces were posted yesterday at Lexington, Versailles and Georgetown. The position is a good one for an advance on either Cincinnati or Louisville. Troops continue to arrive rapidly.

CINCINNATI Thursday, Sept. 4-7 p.m.

*The Evening Times* was suppressed this afternoon for an article censuring the Administration on its conduct of the war.

Preparations for defense are unabated. The city was lively all the afternoon with marching troops. There is no alarm.

Profits of armed men are being received and accepted from a large number of towns in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and will arrive in large numbers to-night and to-morrow.

The Paris operator evacuated his office at 11 o'clock this morning. The Rebel infantry and cavalry were then entering the town. Nothing has been heard from the enemy.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1862.

Last evening the steamer Cosmopolitan arrived here with about 700 Rebel prisoners from the Potomac, taken in small squads during the late actions. It is understood many more are on their way here. The Rip Raps are now prepared for the reception of prisoners.

**Pennsylvania and the War—Gov. Curtin Preparing Against Invasion—The State to be Armed.**

HARRISBURG, Thursday, Sept. 4, 1862—1 o'clock p.m.

Gov. Curtin has just issued the following proclamation:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.—In the name and authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Asst. Adj't G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth, PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, In the present position of affairs it is expedient that measures should be taken to arm and prepare our troops for defense, now, therefore, I do earnestly recommend the immediate formation throughout the Commonwealth of a line of volunteer companies and regiments, in conformity with the Militia Act of 1862. Arms will be distributed to the organizations so to be formed agreeably to the provisions of that act.

It further recommended that, in order to give due opportunity for drill and instruction, all places of business be closed daily at three o'clock in the afternoon, so that all persons there may after that hour be at liberty to attend to their military duty.

The chevalier's equality with which the men of Pennsylvania have hitherto given themselves to the service of the country has pressed heavily on his military resources.

I am anxious to see the people assume further burdens, but as their safety requires that they should do so, it is in their behalf that I put forth the recommendations herein contained and urge a prompt compliance with them.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this 4th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1862, and of the Commonwealth the 5th.

By the Governor, ELLIOTT MORSE, Secretary of State.

**Arrival of the Body of Gen. Philip Kearney at Newark, N. J.**

NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 4, 1862.

The body of Major-General Philip Kearney arrived in this city at an early hour this morning, in charge of the officers of his staff, and was immediately conveyed to his residence in East Newark.

His death has cast a feeling of gloom over the city. All the flags are at half mast, and the deepest regret is everywhere manifested for the death of this brave, gallant, fearless, and accomplished soldier.

The funeral arrangements, which are under the direction of Dr. Isaac P. Nichols, Surgeon General of this State, are not yet perfected.

**Collision between U. S. Transport New-York and Schooner Myers.**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Sept. 4, 1862.

The United States steam transport New-York, which arrived at Portsmouth Grove last night from

Washington, reports that on the 1st instant, off the mouth of the Potomac River, she came in collision with the schooner Myers, Capt. Rhodes, from Boston with Washington, with a cargo of ice. The schooner had her stern cut off, and was otherwise injured. She was abandoned, her crew being taken on board the steamer, which brought them to Portsmouth Grove, with the exception of Capt. Rhodes, who was left at Norfolk.

## The Seventh Regiment.

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